

armed HISD police officer at the front door, though. Chief Marquis concedes the benefits of violence-prevention programs: They're "a spoke in the wheel," he says. "But as long as problems from the community come onto the campuses, the police are necessary," he says, and that means armed, trained and equipped officers. He is lobbying to hire 40 more.

TRIBUTE TO REV. ROBERT
TAYLOR

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to an individual who spent his life not just preaching about the needs of the poor, but by doing something in meaningful ways to help meet the needs of the poor. Rev. Robert Taylor was a priest, a licensed clinical social worker and what we commonly call a community activist.

Father Taylor was an Episcopal Priest for decades in Chicago, he was one of the 15 priests fined and sentenced to jail after they had led a prayer pilgrimage in Jackson, Mississippi to protest segregation in 1961. Father Taylor spent about three weeks in jail but breach of peace charges were dropped.

St. Leonard's is a halfway house located on Washington and Hoyne on the westside of Chicago, in the Henry Horner Housing Project area across the street from the Mile Square Community Health Center where I worked for a number of years. Father Taylor began working at St. Leonard's House in the 1950's with ex-convicts and also worked as a chaplain at Cook County Jail. By the end of the decade, he had helped to build St. Leonard's from a small service for only a handful of ex-convicts to a well-regarded refuge for men looking to rebuild their lives. In 1963, he was appointed executive director and led St. Leonard's House until 1970.

When he first got involved with St. Leonard's House, Father Taylor lived with his wife and children at the westside halfway house in the midst of what was usually called a ghetto. He opened himself up to ex-offenders and helped them to get jobs. "He was one of the greatest priests I've ever known," said Father Jones. "When he gave his heart and soul to the ex-prisoners they learned that people were not all down on them." Father Taylor later joined the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago in 1980, as the director of the Office of Pastoral Care, in 1987, he became director of program and mission for the diocese. For years he worked with his wife, also a social worker, and together they helped scores of people overcome alcohol and drug addictions.

When you give of yourself that is when you truly give. Robert Taylor, an advocate for the poor, truly gave of himself.

THE MAINTAIN UNITED STATES
TRADE LAW RESOLUTION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with over 100 of my colleagues, intro-

duced the Maintain United States Trade (MUST) Law Resolution. This resolution will send a clear message to our trading partners that the President and the Congress will maintain our antidumping and countervailing duty laws. This measure will put the House on record as opposing the renegotiation of these critical trade laws at the upcoming Seattle round of the World Trade Organization. These laws are the cornerstone of a free and fair open market policy, and represent one of the few means of redress for American producers and workers.

According to the U.S. International Trade Association, as of March 1, 1999, over 290 products from 59 different countries were under antidumping and countervailing duty orders. Following my statement are a list of over 120 of these products. Throughout the steel crisis, antidumping and countervailing duty laws have represented one of the few means of relief for American steel workers. These laws are far reaching and affect countless products throughout the United States. It is imperative that the administration uphold these important trade laws at the WTO Seattle Round.

The World Trade Organization's Ministerial Conference, to be held in Seattle from November 30 to December 3, 1999, will launch a new round of trade negotiations. These talks will focus on reshaping WTO rules regarding agriculture, services, and intellectual property. However, many foreign countries are seeking to expand the agenda in order to debate the WTO's antidumping and countervailing duty laws. The MUST Law Resolution will allow the Administration to attend the Seattle negotiations with a unified statement from the Congress declaring that the United States must not agree to reopen negotiations on any antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

The MUST Law Resolution will call upon the President to not participate in any international negotiation in which antidumping and antisubsidy rules are part of the negotiation agenda, refrain from submitting for congressional approval agreements that require changes to the current antidumping and countervailing duty laws and enforcement policies of the United States, and enforce the antidumping and countervailing duty laws vigorously in all pending and future cases.

We, as elected members of Congress, have the obligation to protect American producers and workers from unfair foreign trade practices. Consequently, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor and support this resolution to protect free and fair trade.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Canned Pineapple Fruit, In Shell Pistachios, Fresh Kiwifruit, Fresh, Chilled and Frozen Pork, Fresh Cut Flowers, Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice, Red Raspberries, Preserved Mushrooms, Live Swine, Lamb Meat, Sugar, Pasta, Codfish, Honey, Garlic, Rice, Wool, Agricultural Tillage Tools, Freshwater Crawfish Tailmeat, Fresh and Chilled Atlantic Salmon, Fresh Atlantic Groundfish.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Dry-cleaning Machinery, Carbon Steel Wire Rod, Barbed Wire and Barbless Wire Strand, Line and Pressure Pipe, Oil Country Tubular Goods, Iron Construction Castings, Malleable Cast Iron Pipe Fittings, Brass Sheet and Strip, Industrial Nitrocellulose, Stainless Wire Rod, New Steel Rails, Tapered Roller Bearings, Heavy Forged Hand Tools,

Chrome-plated Lug Nuts, Tungsten Ore Concentrates, Compact Ductile Iron Waterworks Fittings, Helical Spring Lock Washers, Brake Rotors, Nitrile Rubber, Mechanical Transfer Presses, Drafting Machines and Parts Thereof, Gray Portland Cement and Cement Clinker, Gas Turbine Compressors, Extruded Rubber Thread, Low Fuming Brazing Copper Wire & Rod, Industrial Nitrocellulose, Industrial Phosphoric Acid, Professional Electric Cutting/sanding/grinding Tools, Collated Roofing Nails, Antifriction Bearings, Calcium Aluminate Cement & Cement Clinker, Large Newspaper Presses & Components, Industrial Belts, Industrial Phosphoric Acid, Pressure Sensitive Plastic Tape, Brass Fire Protection Products, Internal Combustion Industrial Forklift Trucks.

MANUFACTURING MATERIALS

Silicon Metal, Ferrosilicon, Silicomanganese, Elemental Sulphur, Pure and Alloy Magnesium, Potassium Permanganate, Chloropirrin, Barium Chloride, Manganese Metal, Sodium Thiosulfate, Sulfanilic Acid, Sebacic Acid, Furfuryl Alcohol, Glycine, Polyvinyl Alcohol, Sorbitol, Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate, Granular Polytetrafluoroethylene Resin, Roller Chain Other than Bicycle, Methionine, Synthetic, Melamine in Crystal Form, Calcium Hypochlorite, Benzyle P-hydroxybenzoate, Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) Film, Aramid Fiber of PPD-T, Uranium, Titanium Sponge, Ferrovandium and Nitrided Vanadium, Solid Urea, Animal Glue, Inedible Gelatin, Electrolyte Manganese Dioxide, Persulfates.

COMMERCIAL AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS

Melamine Institutional Dinnerware, Porcelain-on-steel Cooking Ware, Top-of-the-stove Stainless Steel Cooking Ware, Aspirin, Leather, Spun Acrylic Yarn, Paper Clips, Pencils, Cased, Textiles, Castor Oil Products, Cotton Shop Towels, Petroleum Wax Candles, Natural Bristle Paint Brushes and Brush Heads, Coumarin, Greig Polyester Cotton Print Cloth, Sparklers.

TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS

Color Television Receivers, Telephone Systems and Subassemblies, Drams of 1 Megabit & above, Multiangle Laser Light Scattering Instrument Semiconductors, 3.5 Prime; Microdisks & Media Thereof, Static Random Access Memory, Random-access Memory Chips, Memory Semiconductors, Video Random Access Memory, Color Picture Tubes, Defrost Timers, Cellular Mobile Telephones & Subassemblies, Supercomputers.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask that I might have a statement placed in the RECORD. On rollcall vote No. 430 on the bill H.R. 1402, I mistakenly voted "yes" when in fact I intended to vote "no" on this amendment.

TORTURE VICTIMS RELIEF
REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1999

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this important human rights

bill that protects and provides hope to survivors of torture.

I join my colleagues in acknowledging the outstanding work of the center for Victims of torture (CVT) located in my home state of Minnesota. I had the honor of participating in a special event in Minnesota earlier this summer in celebration of the second United Nations International Day in Support of torture Victims by planting a tree that symbolizes the growth and healing that the CVT hopes to bring to survivors of torture. I commend the hard work and efforts of the CVT for treating these broken persons and injured spirits; trying to take away the living nightmares of these victims. They refer to this as "rising from the ashes," in terms of these broken spirits and broken bodies that are delivered to our shores and communities.

We must surely embrace these persons and give them protection from religious and political persecution. We must be cognizant of the fact that they are going to need more than just refuge in this country. They need a helping hand.

According to the CVT, it is estimated that as many as 400,000 victims of torture now reside in the United States, with an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 residing in Minnesota. The Center's clients have come from around the world—52 percent from Africa, 25 percent from South and Southeast Asia, 11 percent from Latin America, six percent from the Middle East and three percent from Eastern Europe. An estimated two-thirds of CVT clients are seeking asylum from persecution at the time they first contact the Center.

Many torture survivors suffer from severe psychological effects such as fear, guilt, nightmares, flashbacks, anxiety and depression. The debilitating nature of torture makes it extremely difficult for survivors to hold steady jobs, study for new professions and careers, or acquire other skills needed for a successful integration into our nation's culture and economy. Congress should provide hope for these talented, educated and productive people who were purposefully disabled by their own governments.

In response to this human suffering, I was a cosponsor of the Torture Victims Relief Act that was enacted into law last Congress, and I continue to strongly support this legislation in the 106th Congress. This Reauthorization builds upon last year's success and provides an important first step in healing the wounds of government-inflicted torture on individuals, their families and their communities. Specifically, this bill authorizes \$10 million for the next three years for grants to centers and programs that treat victims of torture in foreign countries and centers and programs in the United States that aid victims of torture. Such funds will cover the costs of supporting torture victims, including rehabilitation, social and legal services and research and training for health care providers. Furthermore, this legislation funds \$5 million per year for the U.S. contribution to the UN Voluntary Fund to find new and innovative ways to support torture victims treatment programs and encourage the development of such programs. Finally, this bill provides training for foreign service officers to help them identify torture and its effects upon innocent civilians.

Torture is a crime against humanity. It is the single most effective weapon against democracy. As members of Congress, it is our responsibility to protect and shield the world

from this strategic tool of repression. I urge all members to support this much needed Reauthorization which will respond to the evils of torture and its physical, social, emotional and spiritual consequences upon our communities.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION ACT OF 1999, H.R. 2909

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the "Intercountry Adoption Act of 1999" along with 36 of my colleagues. This is an important consumer measure that will protect American adoptive parents and the children from other nations they want to adopt.

This bipartisan bill provides the Executive Branch with the necessary authorities to implement the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption.

The Hague Convention was developed in response to abuses in the intercountry adoption process, including illegal child trafficking. The Hague Convention sets forth standards and procedures that can be recognized and followed by countries involved with intercountry adoptions. This legal framework provides protection to the adoptive children and their families by ensuring that agencies and individuals involved in the intercountry adoption process meet standards of competence, ethical behavior and financial soundness.

Americans are widely engaged in international adoptions. American adopted over 13,000 children internationally in 1997. By adopting the system developed by the Hague Convention, we can ensure that these adoptions are completed with a minimal risk of fraud, child abuse or illegal child trafficking.

Mr. Speaker, this bill adheres to two important principles. First, the legislation fully meets the requirements of the Hague Convention without attempting to reach beyond those requirements. Secondly, the bill does not override state laws on adoption except where it is absolutely necessary to conform with the Hague Convention.

Under our bill, the State Department will monitor intercountry adoption cases and liaise with foreign governments on behalf of adoptive parents. In addition, State will maintain a case registry to track all adoptions involving immigration of a child into the U.S. and all adoptions involving emigration from the U.S. to any other Convention country.

The bill also designates the Department of Health and Human Services with the responsibility of accrediting adoption service providers. It allows for HHS to designate one or more private, non-profit organizations to serve as accrediting entities. The bill also provides oversight authority and prescribes actions that can be taken by the Secretary of HHS should an accrediting agency or an accredited entity fail to comply with the standards.

My intention is to promptly move ahead with this legislation and the International Relations Committee plans to hold hearings on this legislation in the near future. I greatly appreciate the interest and assistance provided by my colleagues in crafting this bill. I look forward to

working with House members as we move this bill forward.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION OF 1999

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1999

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to join with my friend and colleague, the Chairman of the House International Relations Committee BENJAMIN GILMAN, in introducing the Intercountry Adoption Act of 1999, legislation to implement the Hague Convention on Intercountry Adoption. His leadership on this important issue is a testament to his concern for the safety and well-being of children looking forward to permanent and loving adoptive families.

More and more, American couples are looking abroad as they seek to expand their families through adoption. The United States adopts more children than any other country. We're the land of opportunity, in so many ways, and intercountry adoption is yet another example of that fact. As the world's leader in adopting children of other countries, we have a responsibility to ensure that intercountry adoption take place in a way that guarantees the children's safety and fully protects the rights of both the adoptive parents and the birth parents.

For that reason, the United States in 1994 signed the Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention, which establishes basic international procedures for concluding safe intercountry adoptions. We've heard too many stories about the small minority of unscrupulous agencies and individuals who have bribed parents or foreign officials, deceived prospective adoptive parents about the costs of an adoption or actually who the child is that they are adopting, and even stories about the selling of children. Though such horror stories are a small minority, we need to ensure that international standards are in place so only competent and law-abiding agencies and individuals are involved in intercountry adoptions.

The Intercountry Adoption Act, which we are introducing today, implements the Hague Convention. The bill's first main provision would establish the State Department as a "Central Authority," to monitor intercountry adoptions and provide assistance to adoptive parents in dealing with officials in other countries.

Secondly, the bill calls for the Department of Health and Human Services to designate one or more private, non-profit organizations to serve as accrediting bodies which would then accredit U.S. adoption service providers in accordance with strict standards of ethics, competence, and financial soundness. These accredited agencies could then facilitate intercountry adoptions in other countries under the Hague Treaty.

Mr. Speaker, we can be proud of our success domestically, in increasing adoptions here in the U.S. and decreasing the time many of our children spend in foster care. Our 1997 legislation, the Adoption and Safe Families Act, has led to enormous increases in domestic adoptions. The Intercountry Adoption Act takes the next step, to ensure that international adoptions are safe, and that they are